

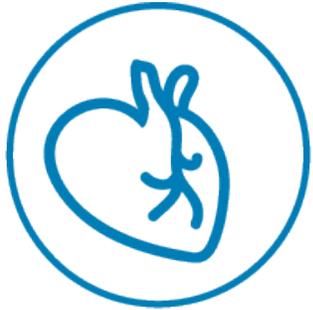
# Health Impact Assessment for Healthy Cities

S. Roth, J. Shandro and F. Silva

*The views expressed in this presentation are the views of the author/s and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank, or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this presentation and accepts no responsibility for any consequence of their use. The countries listed in this presentation do not imply any view on ADB's part as to sovereignty or independent status or necessarily conform to ADB's terminology.*

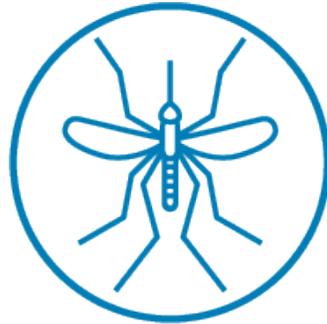
ADB

# Priority health outcomes for the PRC



## **Non-communicable Diseases**

- Cardiovascular Diseases including stroke, ischaemic heart disease
- Diabetes
- Cancers including breast, colorectal and lung
- Respiratory Illnesses including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease



## **Emerging Infectious Diseases**



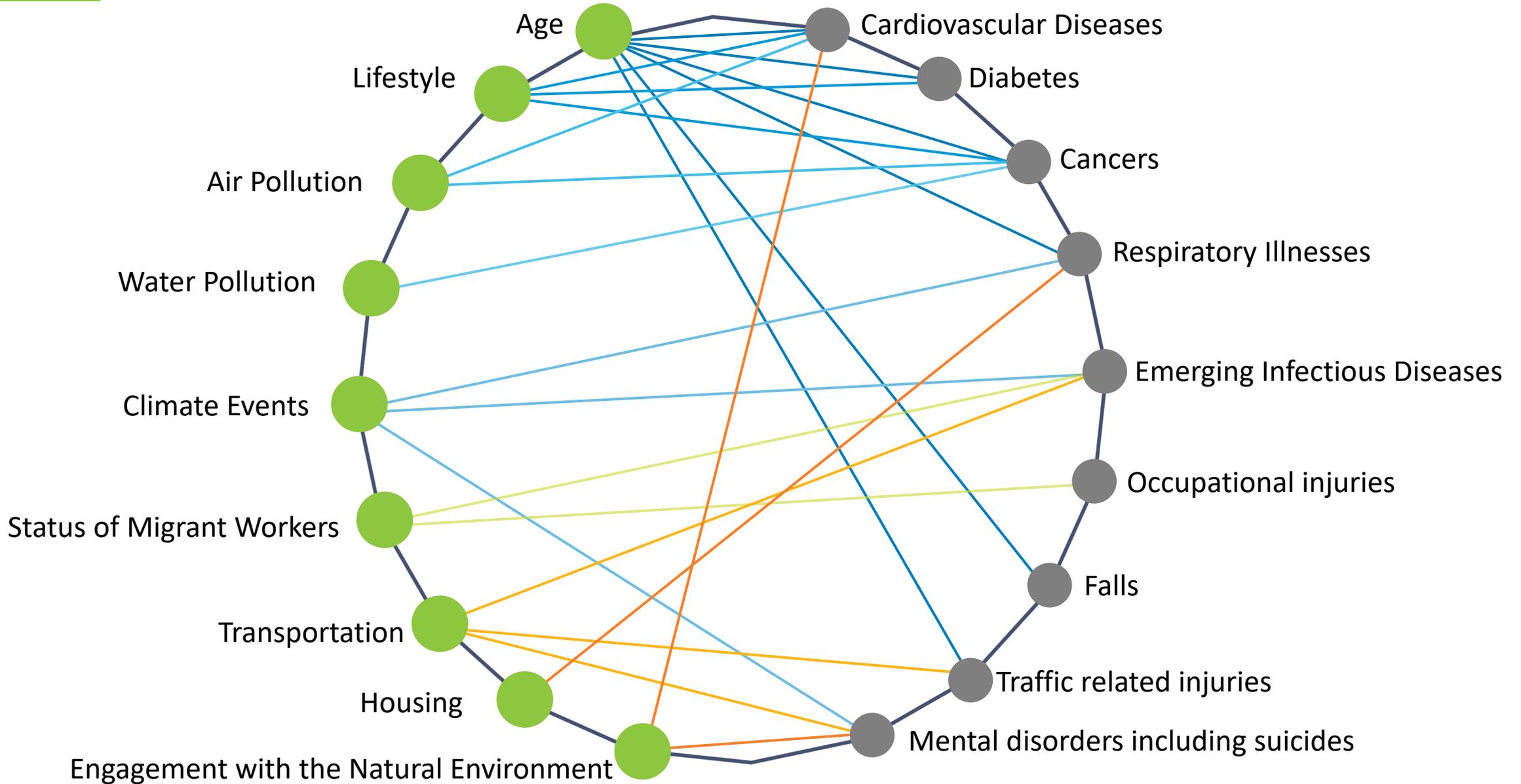
## **Injuries**

- Traffic related
- Falls
- Suicides



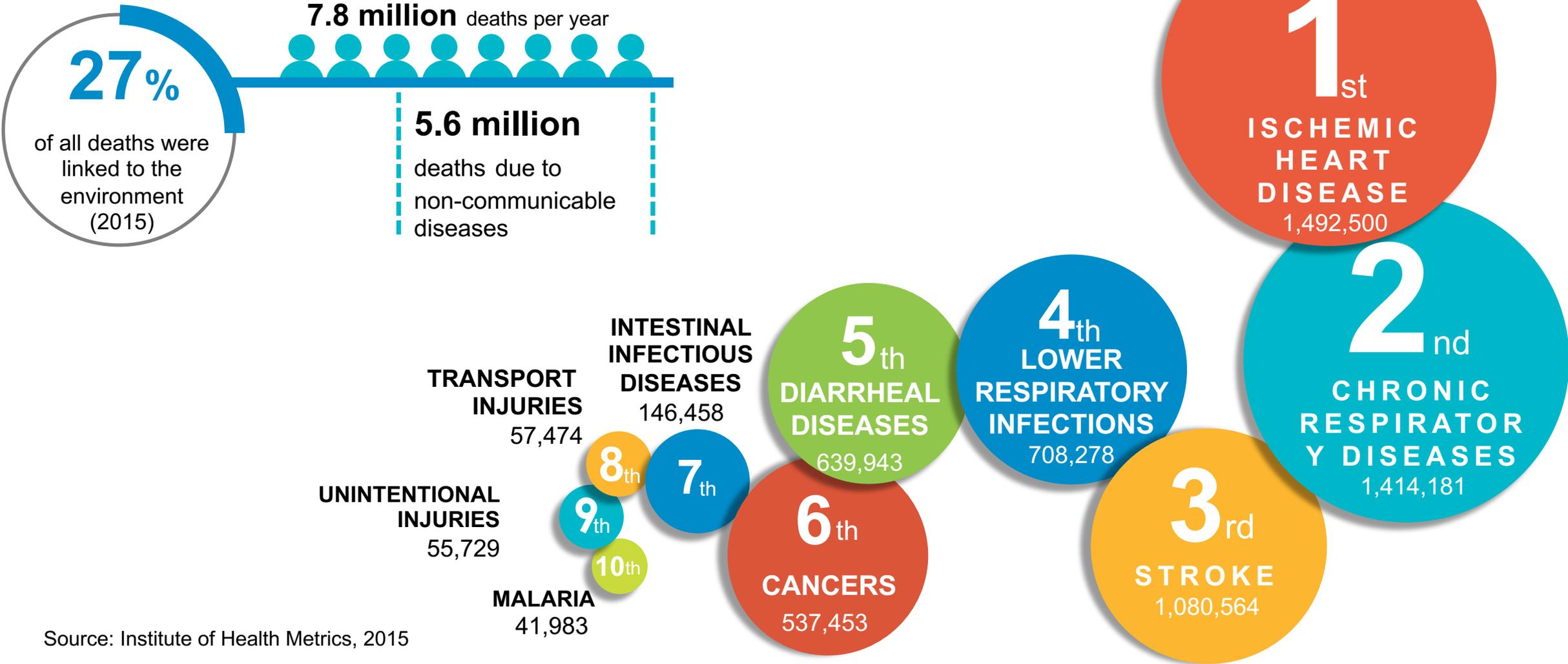
## **Mental Disorders**

# Urban Drivers of Health Outcomes in the PRC



# Death linked to environmental causes

27% of death linked to environmental causes in ADB member countries



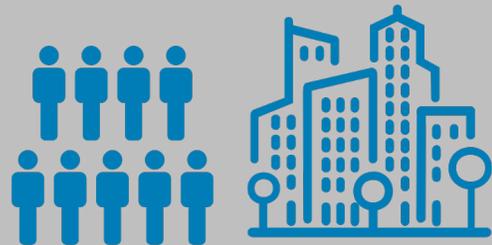
Source: Institute of Health Metrics, 2015

With urban population in the Asia-Pacific region rapidly increasing infrastructure needs are high

20%  
(1950)

48%  
(2018)

55%  
(2030)



urban population in the  
Asia-Pacific region

**US\$26**  
**trillion**

Infrastructure investment  
needs for developing  
Asia (through 2030)

only  
**50%**

of annual infrastructure  
investment requirements  
met in the region

# Rate of Urbanization

18%  60%

(1978) (2020)

~100 million more people  
between now and 2020

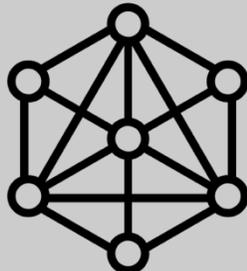
# 20%

the percentage of  
the population 65+  
by 2050

---

**In China – in 2015,  
52% of people older  
than 60 lived in cities.  
That is up from 34%  
in 2000.**





Connected



Wellbeing



Green



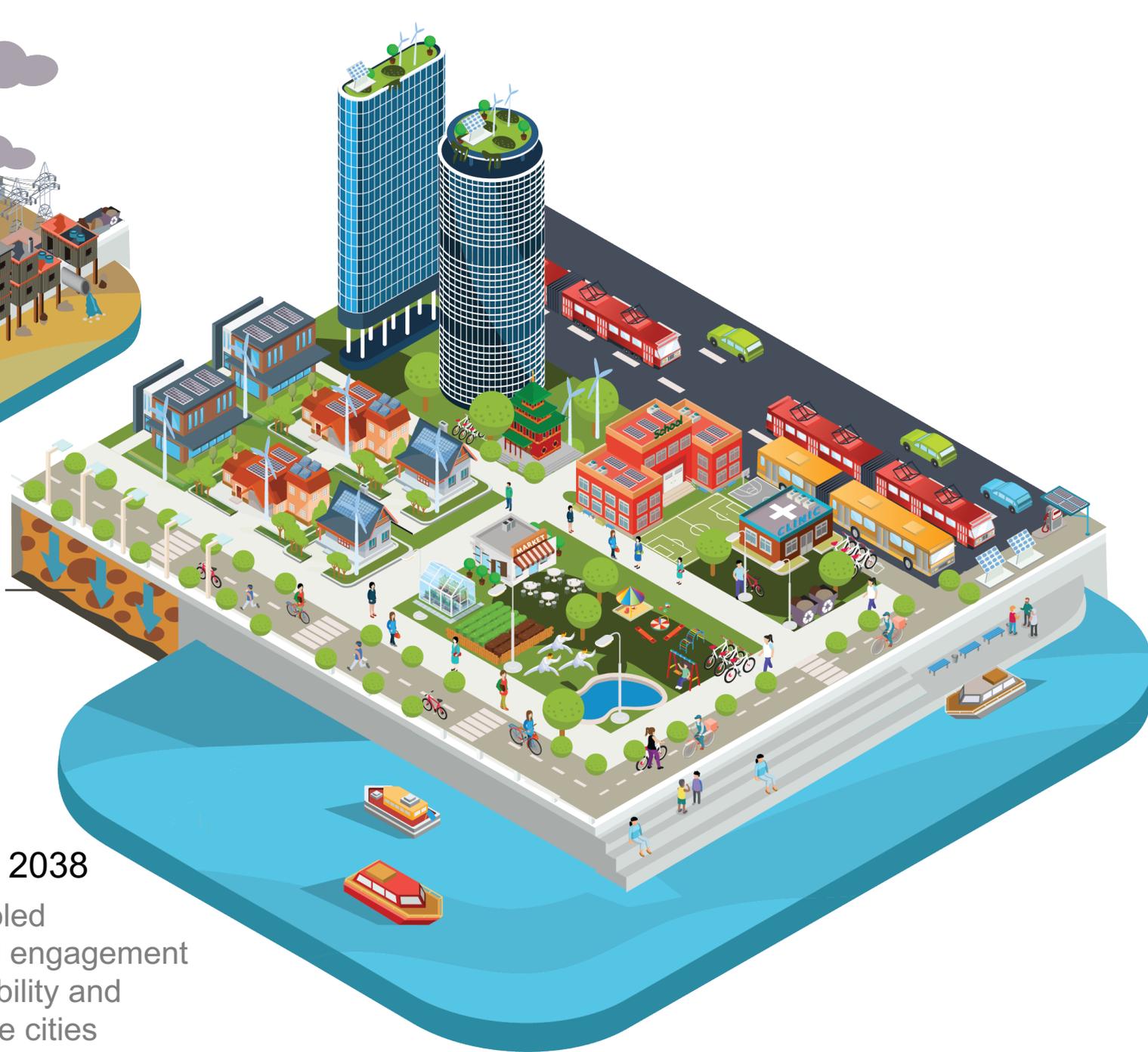
Healthy Cities.

Futures



## Poor urban design in 2018

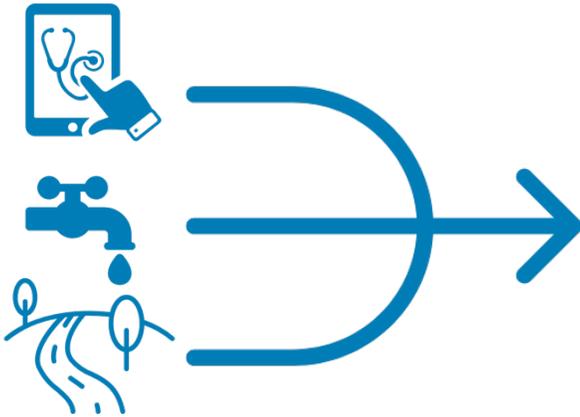
Car-centric design, air, water and noise pollution, limited opportunities for physical activity, social interaction, accessibility, unsafe housing, urban heat islands



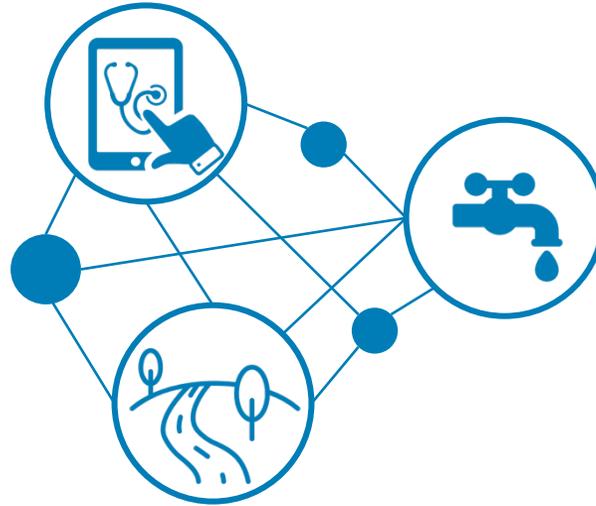
## Well-planned urban design in 2038

Smarter city system, shared and pooled transport, physical activity and social engagement embedded in daily routines, high mobility and accessibility, age-friendliness, sponge cities

# Maximizing Health Opportunities through Health Impact Assessment



Operationalize health in all policies and bringing sectors together



Manage multi sector development



Define and monitor success

---

Healthy China 2030 Plan!

# Health Impact Assessment

---

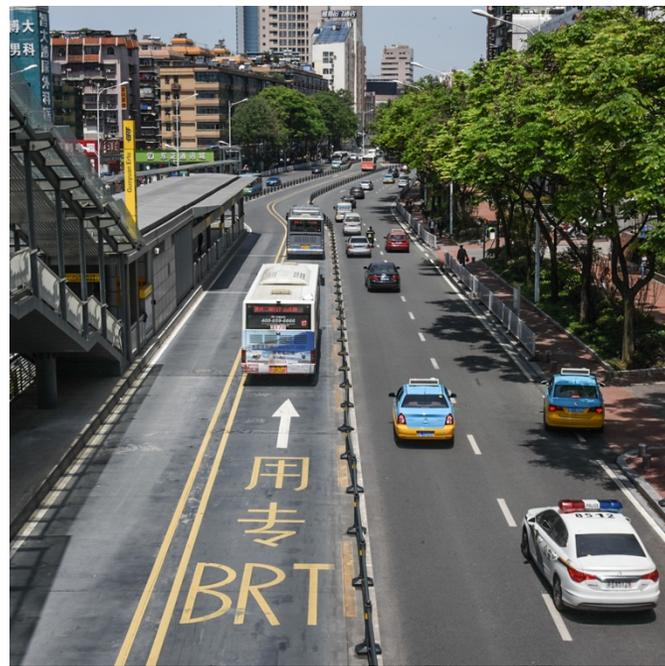
How an event, policy or project can  
***influence health and determinant of health outcomes***

---

Systematic, evidence-based  
***decision and management support tool***

---

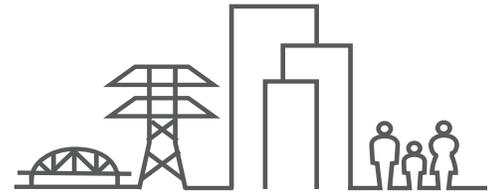
Focused on health promotion and protection to  
***achieve maximum benefits at the local level***



HIA is a well-defined process with the flexibility and adaptability to meet the needs of city specific settings



# HIA Process for Healthy Cities



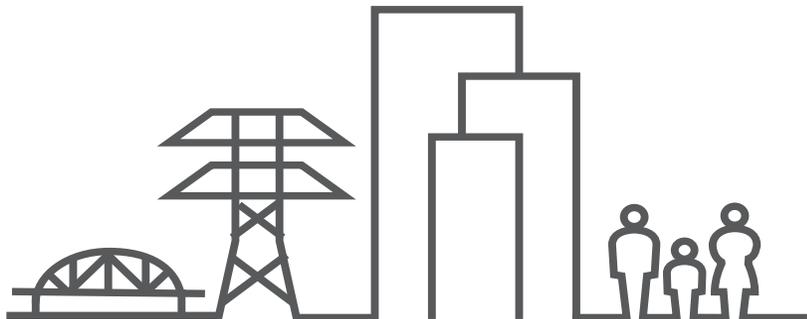
Scoping  
health issues  
needing  
attention

Profiling/  
Data  
Collection to  
fully  
understand

Risk  
assessment  
to prioritize  
issues

Develop &  
implement  
management  
measures

Surveillance  
(monitor) &  
Respond



# Health Impacts of the Urban Environment



## Neighborhood design

*Neighborhood walkability*

*Complete and compact neighborhoods*

*Connectivity, safe and efficient infrastructure*

+ walkability



+ walking and cycling infrastructure



+ facilities and amenities



+ street connectivity

+ mobility



+ physical activity



+ social interaction



Less risk of cardiovascular diseases, type 2 diabetes, stroke, musculoskeletal conditions, cancers, mental health problems; improved mental wellbeing; healthier weight (reduced body mass index)

- These are all objectives of the Healthy China 2030 plan!



# Health Impacts of the Urban Environment



## Transport

Active travel infrastructure  
Public transport  
Active travel and road safety  
Mobility for all ages and activities



Encourage use of public transport  
+ walking and cycling infrastructure  
Prioritize pedestrians and cyclists  
Implement traffic calming measures  
Improve access to recreational space  
Promote active travel to work and school



+ mobility  
+ physical activity  
+ social interaction  
+ safety



Less risk of cardiovascular diseases, type 2 diabetes, stroke, musculoskeletal conditions, cancers, mental health problems; improved mental wellbeing; healthier weight (reduced BMI)

- These are all objectives of the Healthy China 2030 plan!

# ADB Pilot Projects for HIA in the PRC:

## Yunnan-Lincang Border Economic Cooperation Zone Development Project



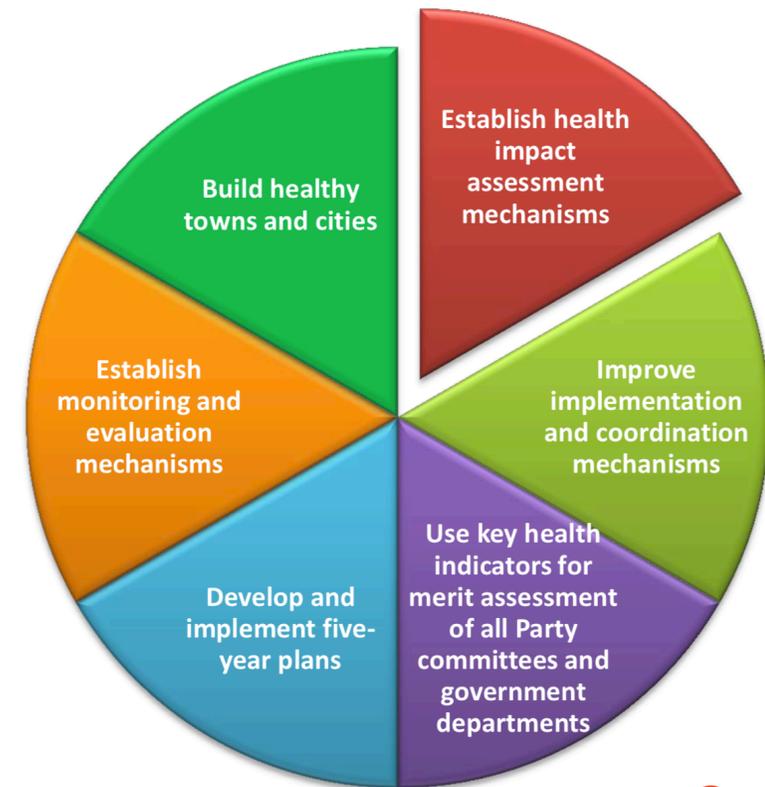
# ADB Pilot Projects for HIA in the PRC:

Jilin Yanji Low-Carbon Climate-Resilient Urban  
Development Project

**(PHOTO TO BE INSERTED FROM  
FIELD WORK)**

# Legal and Policy aspects for HIA in PRC

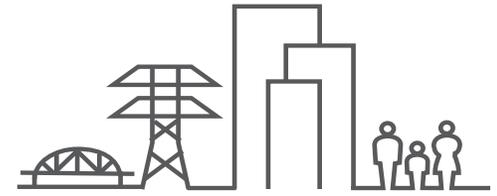
- Health impact assessment (HIA) is a part of the EIA system, but HIA remains under-developed.
- “Health considerations” under the context of EIA remain limited, and HIA is not implemented in most cases - This is a missed opportunity!
- The Healthy China 2030 plan calls for the use of Health Impact Assessment to ensure policies and projects from all sectors (including urban development) contribute to a healthy China!



---

## Healthy China 2030 Plan!

# HIA Framework for Healthy Cities



Urban residents

Shi, cheng shi, subdistrict offices, residential committees, bureaux/commissions

Core HIA elements

IMPLEMENTATION

RESULTS

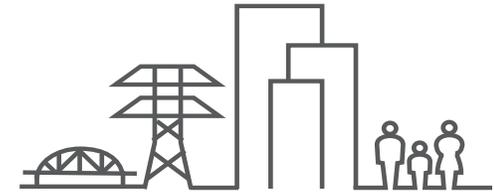
Key issues to consider



# Core HIA Elements

Age-Friendly Considerations, Neighbourhood Design, Transport, Food Environment, Natural Environment, Environmental Pollution, Housing, Lifestyles, Status of Migrant Workers, Health Services

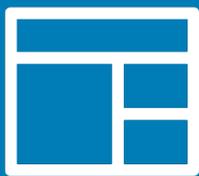
# Development & Implementation of HIA Framework



**Agreement  
on Core HIA  
Elements**



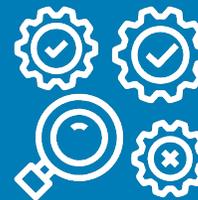
**Agreement  
on Draft  
framework**



**HIA team is  
established**



**Pilot HIA  
Undertaken**



**Framework  
adjusted if  
needed  
and  
finalized**

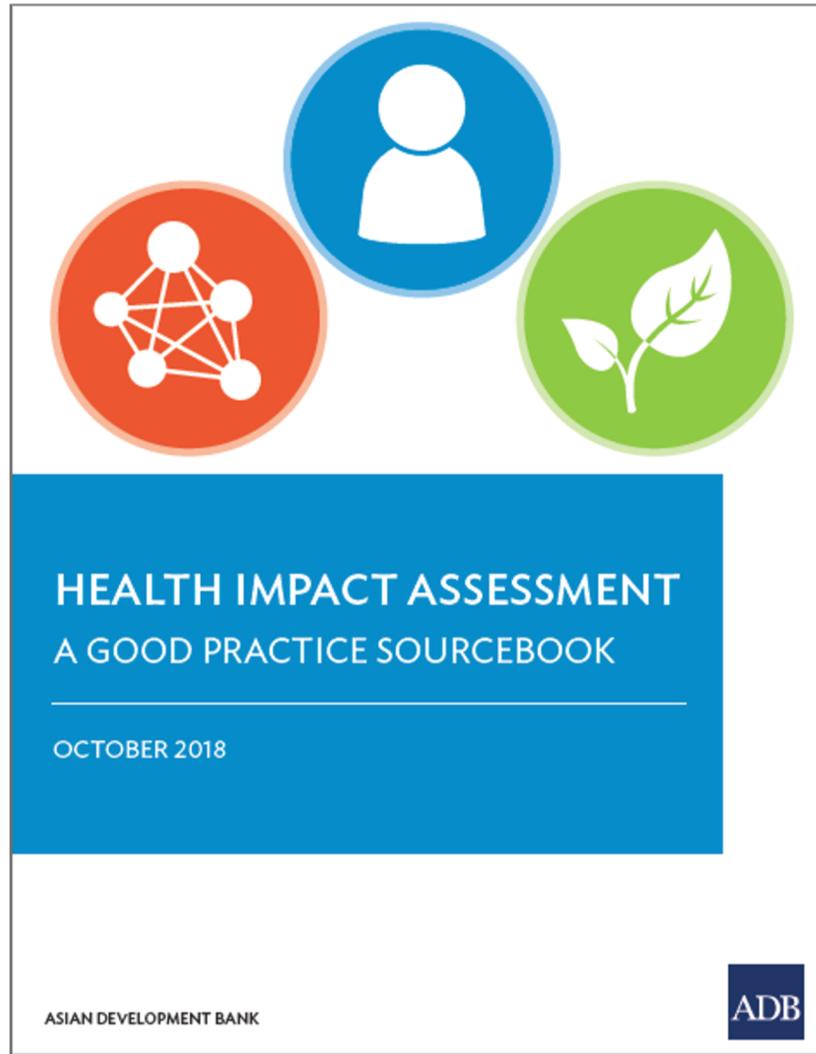


**Widespread  
roll-out:  
training of  
trainers**



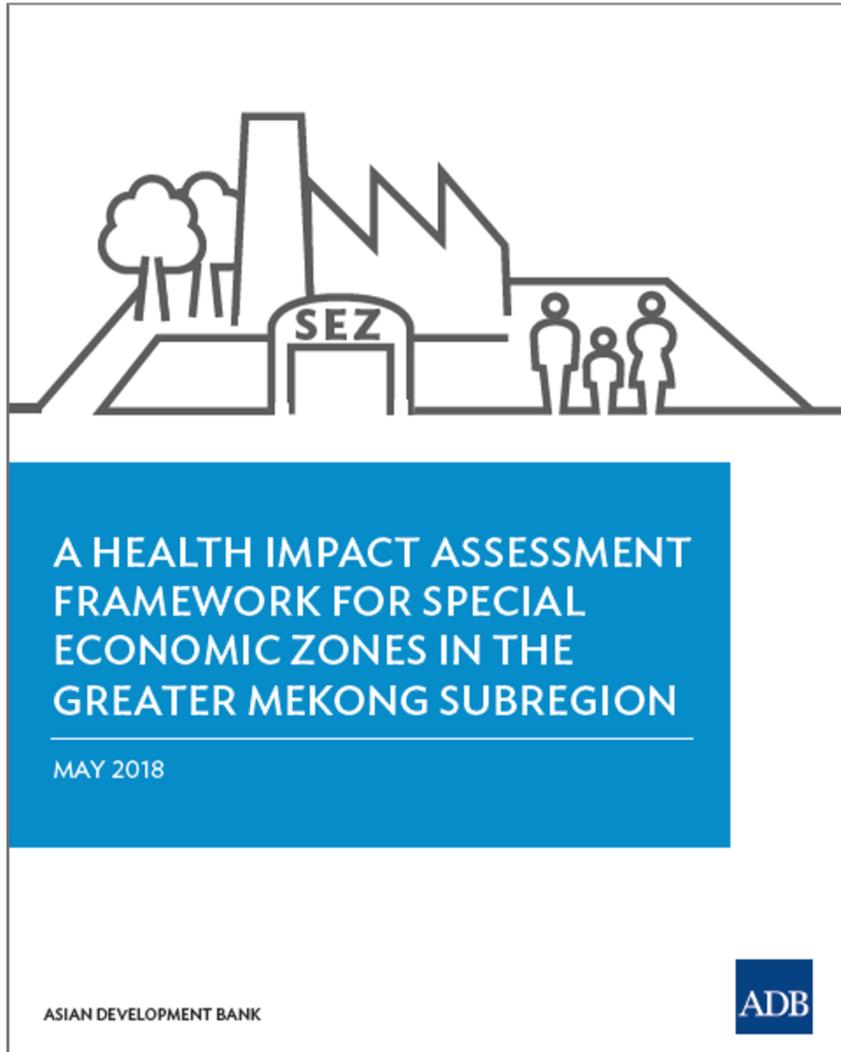
# HIA Tools

---



Purpose of the sourcebook is to provide ADB environmental safeguards, poverty, and social analysis, and compliance staff support to ensure health risks and opportunities are considered in project planning, approval and implementation. Also a resource for the public.

# HIA Tools



Purpose of the HIA framework is to assess countries in identifying and managing health risks and opportunities associated with unprecedented economic growth and development in the GMS. Some features and indicators are applicable to urban settings.

# Next Steps

---

- Healthy China 2030 and ADB's Vision 2030 Strategy are much aligned, especially in regards to livable, healthy cities.
- HIA is a process ADB has invested in and is promoting as mechanism to maximize health opportunities
- We would like to take the next hour to explore this topic in greater detail with you, with the vision of developing an HIA framework for Healthy Cities.
- This tool could be implemented here in the PRC to achieve the Healthy China 2030 vision.
- It would be adaptable to any city context.

# Consultation Questions

Discuss the healthy, age-friendly city you want.

What features would it have?

# Consultation Questions

What are the steps you need to take to achieve your vision? The more detail you can provide, the better.

# Consultation Questions

How would you measure that cities are healthy and age-friendly?

# Consultation Questions

What emerging trends in urban development are important for healthy and age-friendly cities?

# Additional questions if needed

- We understand that a lot of work has been undertaken in the PRC prior to the Healthy China 2030 Plan. There have been several pilot studies. We would like to learn more about these, along with successes and challenges.
- Who has been responsible for implementing the pilot studies? What governmental departments have been involved?
- Have the pilot studies been conducted using the same approach in every location? If no, why not?
- What process was undertaken to identify, prioritize and address priority health outcomes of concern in the pilot studies?
- In your opinion, what were the successes of these pilot studies?
- In your opinion, what were the challenges of these pilot studies?
- In your opinion, have the pilot projects been effective at addressing health risks? Why or Why Not?

# Additional Questions if needed

- What is your knowledge-level on the topic of health impact assessment?
- Are you interested in learning more about HIA?
- Please comment on the capacity of educational institutions to provide education on HIA
- Please comment on the challenges and opportunities governmental institutions have to implement an HIA process
- What is needed to better support the education and implementation of HIA in the PRC?

# Additional questions if needed

- In your opinion, is HIA a tool that could be used to assist in the implementation of the Healthy China Plan 2030? Why or Why Not?
- In review of the draft list of Core elements, do you agree with the list (Yes/No)? Is anything missing or should something be deleted/modified?
- Are there any key issues specific to children, families, migrant workers, and the elderly that should be considered?
- Are there any other important health outcomes you would recommend?
- If HIA was accepted as a tool, what inputs would be required? Are there any processes that would be required?